

# Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

MARGINAL COLUMN  
By MIRIAM REJMAN

AT first sight, the dialectics of Syrian politics seem rather baffling. There are two sets of facts in the present political situation in that country which would call for some explaining. One of these concerns Colonel Adil Shihabi, engineer of two coups, a former President of Syria, and a former Prime Minister. On December 19, 1948, Shihabi, with the help of a group of army officers, deposed General Sami Hinnawi, whose influence as chief of the army and virtual dictator was believed to be a hindrance to the Syrian people's freedom. Shihabi's group proclaimed its opposition to the Greater Syria plan and, for the time being at least, the controversy over the notorious scheme was settled in favour of those who stood for a separate, republican Syrian state. Now it is this same Shihabi who stands trial in Aleppo for allegedly planning to overthrow the present regime in Syria with the aid of the British and the French.

THE second paradox is concerned with the city of Aleppo, where mass demonstrations and minor acts of violence against the present regime took place last week. Aleppo is the largest city in Syria (with a population of nearly 300,000) and is the center of the Syrian People's Party which emerged as the strongest political group in the elections held shortly before Shihabi's coup. The party, an underground organization, has been through many tribulations under Shihabi, and it was through its efforts that the coup was carried out. Aleppo is also the center of the Syrian Communist Party, which has been so actively engaged in the struggle for the liberation of Syria.

It could, of course, be a sign that the liberal, anti-Communist forces in Syria are coming to the aid of the United Front to stave off what seems to be nothing short of an imminent domination by an unholy alliance of the Communists and those non-Communist elements which would go to any lengths to satisfy the fanaticism of their textbook theories. And Aleppo, unlike Damascus, is not a city of a down-to-earth commercial center with an old tradition of diversity, and where no less than 16 different communities have lived side by side for generations. A striking illustration is provided by the fact that, out of the 16 different communities, only one, the Christians, are not in the city, and that the present government does not include a single Minister from the city, whose population constitutes almost a third of the country's population.

LAST week's disturbances in Aleppo involved several cases of bomb throwing, directed both at the Communist and the Arab parties of the United Front. The Arab party, which has been the only one to be allowed to exist, is the only one to have a leader, in their case, a "politico" and a "patriot" who is so provincial as to think in terms of Syria or any individual Arab country. They are, in short, the new, long-awaited Arab "elite."

It is who, when all is said and done, care nothing at all for Arab or any other nationalism, it will be readily seen that the Arab party actually represents the beginnings of a new Syria, a Syria which is not a Syria of the past, but a Syria of the future.

## Like to Meet With Mollet, Macmillan

THOMASVILLE, Georgia, Monday (UP). — President Eisenhower announced today plans for his visit to France with the Premier of France and the British Prime Minister in an effort to restore more cordial relations between the U.S. and her two traditional allies.

Mr. Eisenhower will meet in Washington on February 19 with French Premier, M. Guy Mollet. On March 21, the President will fly to Bermuda to meet with Mr. Harold Macmillan, the new British Prime Minister.

Relations between the U.S. and Britain and France suffered during the crisis involving the Middle East, the Suez Canal and French difficulties in North Africa.

The obvious purpose of the separate Eisenhower meetings with M. Mollet and Mr. Macmillan was to explore possible methods of easing tensions in the Middle East and to discuss the U.S. position in the Middle East.

### Want China in U.N.

The British feel that their position in the Far East would be much improved if the formal, diplomatic sense and supported her admission to the United Nations.

There have been repeated reports that the U.S. was leaning toward this position, but there has been no public evidence to this effect.

In London, Mr. Macmillan announced today that the British government is in the process of discussing the U.S. position on the admission of China to the U.N.

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### Curfew in Cyprus As Strike Begins

NICOSIA, Monday (Reuter). — A house curfew was imposed on young Greek Cypriots today as a Greek sponsored strike began.

Leaflets distributed yesterday by PEKA, the political branch of EOKA, called for a strike to coincide with the U.N. discussion of Cyprus by the Security Council.

Leaflet speakers toured both towns some hours before the strike began and urged the Greek Cypriots to join the strike.

It was officially stated the curfew will remain in force until further notice.

In Larnaca, shops were closed and the U.N. discussion of Cyprus by the Security Council.

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### Youth Offenders Bill Has Close Call

An amendment dealing with juvenile delinquents narrowly missed being returned to the Government last night when it was defeated by only one vote.

Under the Amendment to the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance, presented by the Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Dr. I.S. Roubicek, parents may be required by the courts to contribute towards the maintenance of young offenders sent to institutions.

### Two Recounts

Two recounts of the vote were held after the first count of hands ended in a tie. No speaker I-Yehya for a second count. He refused to accept the result and demanded a third recount and adjourned the session.

Mr. Yehya announced the final vote as 14 (Majority) for and 14 (Minority) against. The recount showed 14 for and 14 against.

## USSR Reinstates Six Minorities

MOSCOW, Monday (Reuter). — The Soviet Union today announced that six minority peoples deported en masse during World War Two into the Soviet Union would be allowed to return to their homelands in the Caucasus and lower Volga region.

The decision was announced in a decree dated January 9 which was approved today by the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet.

### Ordered by Stalin

The mass deportations were ordered by Stalin in 1943 after the people were accused of co-operating with the Germans.

The Council of the Union, one of the two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet, also unanimously adopted a draft bill to give the individual in question the right to return to their homelands and to their former places of habitation.

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## Saud, Abdul Illah To Visit Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco (Reuter). — Prince Saud bin Abdul Illah, son of Sultan Mohammed V of Morocco, announced today that he would visit Morocco on February 22 or 23.

King Saud's visit will be followed on February 23 by that of Crown Prince Abdul Illah of Iraq.

## Cairo Violations Of U.N. Charter Listed

The value of Egyptian assurances to keep the peace with Israel was brought into stark relief yesterday in a 16-page document issued by the Foreign Ministry.

The document showed that Egypt had defied with impunity the provisions of the U.N. Charter and six of its Articles, nine Security Council resolutions, eight General Assembly resolutions, five Articles of the General Armistice Agreement, five Articles of the 1948 Convention on the Navigation of the Suez Canal, two Articles of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, one Article of the International Air Services Transit Agreement, three Articles of the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Wartime, one Article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and 17 Articles of the Geneva Convention in respect to treatment meted out to four Israeli prisoners-of-war.

### Cannot Be Ignored

Commented the Foreign Ministry spokesman: "The U.N. cannot ignore Egypt's numerous violations of the Charter and of U.N. resolutions. Application of double standards to Israel and Egypt would seriously undermine the U.N. role in the area."

The spokesman said that Egypt had violated some 20 provisions of the U.N. Charter and no less than 12 U.N. resolutions and various international treaties and conventions.

"No Member State of the U.N. may threaten the territorial integrity of another Member State; refuse to settle disputes by peaceful means and engage in a unilateral proclaimed state of belligerency; wage a full-scale economic blockade and direct guerrilla and sabotage activities against another Member State. But this is exactly what Egypt is doing."

"Eight years ago Egypt invaded Israel at the head of other Arab States. No action was taken by the U.N. against her. Following that invasion, Egypt continued to exercise belligerent rights in utter disregard of U.N. decisions. She carried out a full-scale economic blockade and direct guerrilla and sabotage activities against Israel on land, sea, and in the air causing many casualties and great damage."

### RAF Destroys Aden Pro-Yemeni Village

ADEN, Monday (UP). — R.A.F. bombers and jet fighters destroyed the village of Denuha in the Aden Protectorate today after warning rebel tribesmen out.

The village was ambushed by a platoon of Cameroonian paratroopers on February 18, killing two and wounding six, two of them seriously.

### Labouisse Raps Egypt, Syria

UNITED NATIONS, Monday. — Severely criticizing both the Egyptian and Syrian Governments and deep sympathy for the plight of the refugees, Mr. Labouisse declared that the U.N. must take action to end the suffering of the refugees.

Since the Israel occupation of the Gaza Strip, UNRWA operations have continued "satisfactorily," he went on. Although the situation in the Gaza Strip is not ideal, the U.N. must take action to end the suffering of the refugees.

## Britain Expects U.N. to Ensure Suez Passage

LONDON, Monday (UP). — Britain served notice today that it will expect the U.N. to ensure that British ships can safely through the Suez Canal when it is reopened, regardless of Israel's occupation of the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Akaba.

Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told Parliament today that Britain would not agree to a withdrawal from Port Said until the Egyptian Government had been received through the U.N.

### Requests Fresh Mandate From U.N.

When Egypt gave this latest assurance and in what form were not disclosed for reasons apparent only to Mr. Hammarskjold. It can be assumed that Israel will want to know more on this point, and whether indeed there is anything new in the Egyptian position.

It should be recalled in this connection, however, that Israel considers the Armistice Agreement with Egypt a dead letter. It is understood that she would not object to re-negotiating an agreement.

### Gaillard to Report On PoW Treatment

LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday. — Dr. Louis Gaillard, International Red Cross representative, left by El Al today for Switzerland, taking with him a large collection of personal mementos, the property of Egyptian soldiers who fell in the Sinai campaign. The collection includes 30 Swiss watches, rings, pens and photos with the names of the deceased men's families in France.

### U.S. Morally Obligated To Back Israel-B-6

NEW YORK, Monday (INA). — The Israel Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, declared today that the U.S. is morally obligated to support Israel in the current Middle East crisis.

He said the U.S. bears a majority responsibility for the deep-rooted crisis, adding that support for Israel is a moral obligation.

### Cairo Says Mine Killed 15 Israeli Soldiers

Fifteen Israeli soldiers were killed by a time-bomb explosion in the Gaza Strip, Radio reported yesterday.

The radio said that a certain Sgt. Yacov Shimon died covered the bodies of the dead in addition to a number of seriously wounded.

### Sanctions Not Dire Threat

By The Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Whether sanctions are imposed on Israel by the United Nations or not will make relatively little difference to this country's economy, government circles feel. Partial sanctions have already been imposed by both the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

# U.N. Chief Cautions on Collective Penal Measures Against Israel

## Deadlock Still Unbroken

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

It will take close and further study of Mr. Hammarskjold's report before official reaction is forthcoming. From first glance, however, one sees immediately that the deadlock between Israel and Mr. Hammarskjold is no nearer a solution.

Mr. Hammarskjold himself closed the door to a solution when he stated recently that troops could not be stationed in the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Akaba area without Egypt's consent.

An interesting and mysterious note was included in the Secretary-General's report by his reference to a "reaffirmation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement." This, of course, is nothing new with Mr. Hammarskjold's spokesmen, but it is something new in the light of the fact that such an assurance by Egypt had been "repealed" in the past.

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## Might Cause 'New Conflicts'

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, said today in a report to the General Assembly that collective measures against Israel for refusing to withdraw from Egypt might only introduce "new elements of conflict" into the situation.

The Assembly will meet either tomorrow or on Wednesday to consider the situation in the light of Israel's refusal to withdraw without prior guarantees against a resumption of hostile acts by Egypt. The 27-nation Asian-African group is drafting a resolution calling on member states to apply economic sanctions against Israel.

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Mr. Hammarskjold said the Assembly "as a matter of priority may wish to indicate the light of Israel's refusal to withdraw without prior guarantees against a resumption of hostile acts by Egypt. The 27-nation Asian-African group is drafting a resolution calling on member states to apply economic sanctions against Israel."

Such steps, however, "while supporting efforts to achieve peaceful solutions, may perhaps on the other hand be introducing new elements of conflict."

The report disclosed that yesterday the Israeli delegate, Mr. Abba Eban, raised the question of free passage of Israeli ships through the Suez Canal in connection with the evacuation of the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Akaba.

He told the Secretary-General in a letter that Israel felt it was not "equitable" to ask it to discuss its attitude on withdrawal unless it knew whether its answer must be based on the assumption of progress to peace.

Two Resolutions

The Assembly on February 1 approved two resolutions. One called on Israel to withdraw without further delay. The other requested Mr. Hammarskjold to implement measures he had proposed, including deployment of the U.N. Truce Supervision Commission in the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Akaba.

But it was made plain that the related "measures" should only come into effect after the Israeli withdrawal. In negotiations with Mr. Hammarskjold to seek from Egypt a declaration of non-belligerence in the Gulf of Akaba.

The Secretary-General replied with two questions of his own: whether Israel realized that the U.N. was withdrawing her administrative as well as military units from the Gaza Strip, and whether she would permit stationing of UNEF on her side of the demarcation line at El-Auja.

Refuses to Reply

Mr. Hammarskjold refused to answer Israel's question whether Egypt would accept non-belligerence as well as withdrawal from the Gaza Strip. He said he had asked Israel whether it would permit stationing of UNEF on the Israeli side of the armistice line.

A U.N. spokesman admitted that the latter question was posed after Israel had asked two key questions, but said that Mr. Hammarskjold's question was "politically and in logic."

Mr. Hammarskjold declared in a report that Egypt has reaffirmed its intention to observe fully the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, but the spokesman refused to disclose how it was made such a pledge.

A U.N. official said this (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### Eban Sees Dulles, No New Proposals

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — The Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, said today that a 70-minute conference with Secretary of State Dulles on the question of withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egyptian territory had been "very concrete."

Mr. Eban said he would not discuss the U.S. attitude of withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Gaza Strip and the Sharm el-Sheikh area. He said he would not like to interpret the conclusions of the Secretary of State. But there would be a number of partners in the State Department this week on the Middle East position at all levels.

Silent on New Message

Mr. Eban said that no new proposals had been offered by Israel, but he refused comment when asked if Premier David Ben-Gurion might have sent a new message to Washington through him.

The Ambassador said he had explained fully to Mr. Dulles Israel's reasons for demanding freedom of navigation for Israeli shipping in the Red Sea. "We stand for a new order based on the principles of the United Nations Charter in the Middle East and elsewhere," Mr. Eban told reporters.

He said that at no stage did he discuss with Mr. Dulles the question of economic or other sanctions against Israel to force her to withdraw. The discussion had ranged constructively over important matters.

Have No Status

The Ambassador refused to say whether he felt imposition of economic sanctions against Israel would increase the danger of war. He was not aware that such proposals had any status, even though "discriminatory" proposals have been mentioned in the press, he said.

Asked if a statement by Mr. Dulles would suffice to assure Israel that conditions for withdrawal from the Gaza Strip were satisfactory, Mr. Eban said nobody was dealing with Mr. Nasser would be satisfied with a statement. "We would need concrete and tangible guarantees," Mr. Eban said, declining to elaborate.

Mr. Eban left with Mr. Dulles an 8x10 photograph of the two men. Mr. Eban said that the photograph was a gift from the Israeli people to the American people.

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received Dr. and Mrs. Georges Duhamel.

On Sunday, M. and Mme. Duhamel visited the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, and with the French Ambassador, M. F. E. Gilbert, were entertained to luncheon by Mrs. Chaim Weizmann.

M. Duhamel is a lecturer on "La France de la Vie" under the joint auspices of the Hebrew University and the Israel Post Club, in the Eilat Kaplan School building on the University campus at 430 this afternoon.

At the Hebrew University yesterday they were received by the head of the French Department, Professor A. B. Duff. They were the guests of honor at a luncheon at the home of the University's Vice-President and Mrs. M. Esmari.

A farewell cocktail party was given in honor of Sir John and Lady Nicholas by the British Zionist Federation Israel office yesterday.

Mr. S. Temkin, director of the Israel office, wished Sir John and Lady Nicholas good speed. Among those present were Mr. B.C. Ballard, Australian Minister, members of the British Embassy, Mrs. Rebecca Siff, and Mrs. Herta National Chairman of Hittachad Olaf Britannia.

Sir John and Lady Nicholas expect to leave Israel at the end of this month.

Supreme Court Justice Agron is to speak on the work of the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, at the annual Herta Siff anniversary meeting, in Beit Hillel, Rehovot, Jerusalem, at 8.30 this evening.

The Ethiopian Consul General and Mrs. Marcos Agayew flew to Eilat yesterday to see the loading of ship shortly leaving for Ethiopia.

Dr. Harry Edelstein, M.D., D.P.M., is to speak, "A Psychiatrist in Israel" today February 12, at 8.30 p.m. at the Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation, 53a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

Dr. Dov Koller, instructor in Botany at the Hebrew University, has received a fellowship from the Herta Siff Foundation to serve as a Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena. He is to study the moisture relationships of desert plants and germination-regulating mechanisms.

Mr. M. Roca, General Manager of PICA, has left for a short visit to Europe on PICA business.

A Purim dance is to be given on Saturday night, March 16, at the Hotel "Alma", by the Freemasons "Alma" to aid the Hospital for Crippled and Polio-Stricken Children, Kalamon. Other organizations are requested to keep the date free.

25,000 Immigrants Came Since October

Of the 34,300 immigrants who arrived in Israel from October 1954 to January of this year, 75 per cent were absorbed under a programme planned beforehand. Of the 2,500 who were taken in relatively, 350 in Youth Aliya, 1,170 in moshavim and 780 in kibbutzim. The average family among the immigrants numbered 4.6.

These figures were given at a meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive yesterday by Mr. Braginsky, Chairman of the Absorption Department.

He said a programme had been prepared for absorbing an additional 2,000 immigrant families in kibbutzim and moshavim. During 1956, he said, 2,300 new immigrant families had gone to kibbutzim.

Three funds of ILM, each were established during the past few months to aid immigrants: for help in renting flats, creating sources of livelihood, aiding persons with limited resources.

The Executive instructed the Agency Treasury and the Departments of Immigration and Absorption to prepare a programme of absorption for 1957.

Rules for Workers Bodies Issued

TEL AVIV, Monday.—A detailed constitution for the election of Workers Councils was issued today by the Histadrut. The constitution is the work of a committee set up by a decision of the Histadrut Executive in 1952, and composed of representatives of the Trade Union Department, Labour Councils and national unions.

The democratic character of the constitution has no parallel, Mr. Finkelstein, M.K. Histadrut Secretary-General, stated. It lays down rules guaranteeing full democratic elections of the committees, and provides for preserving the rights of minorities.

The committees are to serve for a period of two years. The constitution provides for supervision of election arrangements by individual workers. It states that a Workers Committee constitutes the representative body of employees in their place of work and must be recognized as such by the employers.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post February 12, 1957

In The Supreme Court Sitting High Court Of Justice

Before the Deputy President (Justice Chelouh), Justices Ben-Zion and Witkon. Benjamin Malik, Petitioner, v. Jerusalem Income Tax Assessing Officer, Respondent, (H.C. 184/56)

No Income Tax Deductions for Travelling Expenses. The High Court discharged an order made on October 16, 1956, calling on the respondent to show cause why he should not permit the petitioner a deduction from his income tax for the sums which he spent on books acquired for the purpose of maintaining his professional standards and on work clothes and why he should not defer collecting income tax on that part of his salary paid specifically for travelling expenses.

The petitioner is a civil servant, who also studies law at the Hebrew University and in his spare time has been a journalist. He applied to the Jerusalem Assessing Officer to instruct his employer (the Ministry of Finance) to reduce the monthly income tax deductions from his salary in view of the fact that he was not working every day, and of the money he spent on work clothes and necessary expenses.

When the Assessing Officer refused to give the necessary order, the petitioner applied to the High Court for an order that the Assessing Officer should be ordered to give the necessary order.

The petitioner appeared on his own behalf and Dr. Stein appeared for the respondent.

Justice Witkon, in delivering the judgment of the High Court, pointed out that the petitioner could or could not deduct from his income tax did not arise directly in the present case, any appeal against the assessing officer's decision on this score having perforce to be referred to the District Court and thence to the Supreme Court.

The High Court would only intervene if it thought that the assessing officer should be ordered to reduce his income tax deductions and had wrongly refused to do so.

However, the High Court could examine questions which came within the jurisdiction of the courts of appeal in order to decide whether or not the assessing officer's decision was correct.

In the present case, Justice Witkon said, the petitioner's claim that the assessing officer's decision was correct could be dismissed out of hand since Sections 11 and 12 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, do not recognize such expenses as expenses incurred in acquiring one's income and the deduction of such expenses was abolished in 1954.

As to the petitioner's claim that the Commissioner of Income Tax had issued an internal instruction postponing deductions of income tax from that part of the taxpayer's salary which is paid separately, as the employer's contribution to his employee's travelling expenses, Justice Witkon said that he was also entitled to benefit from this postponement, the High Court could hardly be expected to give validity to such a claim.

Justice Witkon said that he was not in keeping with the provisions of the law. In connection with deductions for work clothes, Justice Witkon said that he was convinced that the petitioner's work required special clothes, but as the assessing officer had declared that he was not entitled to a deduction on this score in his final assessment, the High Court to consider the merits of this claim.

Deducting More Than Required. Justice Witkon then discussed Dr. Stein's contention that a deduction for work clothes was as well as one for books — is a matter for consideration by the assessing officer before he makes a final assessment and is not one of those matters which the assessing officer is required to instruct a taxpayer's employer to reduce his pay-as-you-earn deductions under Rule of the Income Tax (Pay As You Earn) Rules, 1952. The question, he said, is whether in accordance with the law, the assessing officer may deduct from the taxpayer's salary that is actually payable by him, even though the taxpayer is eventually returned to the employer by the income tax authorities.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

February 12, 1957

Food Firms Help Nutrition Studies

Three Israel food firms have provided scholarships of IL250 each to outstanding students at the Nutrition Institute of the Ministry of Education and Culture in Jerusalem.

The firms are Tnuva, Asma and Osem. Last year, the first scholarship of this kind was donated by the Telma factory.

The two-year Institute course prepares young women to teach nutrition and domestic science in the upper two grades of elementary schools and to work as hospital dietitians.

Some 40 young women now study at the school, which opened in 1953.

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At the Cinema

"LES Premiers Outrages" (Oran, Haifa) has a plot of teenagers in love and all the intriguing therefrom. So complete is the comedy that only in retrospect does one realize what a display of people is depicted. The three girls behave cattily towards each other; their kindly grandmother trusts her maid like dirt. The maid, the oldest character in the film, is dismissed through a frame-up. At the same time, the story is attended by such lurid action that one wonders what the censor thought. The French usually drag the sting from their adult farces by not sparing us the embosomings and ailments of middle age but here we have a display which can only titillate the vulnerable majority of cinema audiences: teenagers seeing the behaviour of their contemporaries. Ignoring that point, you have a very enjoyable comedy in "Les Premiers Outrages" with happy incidental music appropriate to the theme of youth. H.

Lillem Musical "CAROUSEL" (Oran, Jerusalem) is the film version of the successful Rogers and Hammerstein musical, which in turn is based somewhat vaguely on Ferenc Molnar's "Lillem". As might be expected, the film exploits to the fullest the charming music and the choreography is first-rate. Where it falls is in the connecting links, in which straight acting is required. Gordon McRae is a somewhat boorish roundabout harker, and is eclipsed as an actor by Cameron Mitchell as his sinister friend, Shirley Jones in the female lead has a nice voice and a pleasant acting personality — but not much more.

Tribute to Bad Man "TRIBUTE to a Bad Man" (Jerusalem) is first and foremost a tribute to the acting talents of the indelible James Cagney, who lifts the picture out of the class of run-of-the-mill westerns. Irene Papas is a pleasant surprise in this Hollywood debut after the way American films have dealt with most "South European" actresses. Her delectable, which could probably set any horse race on fire, is the central feature of the whole plot. Next to her there are herds of fine horses which are also very nice to look at. Don Dubbins is the youthful lead, while Stephen McNally naturally gets what is coming to him as the villain. T.F.M.

Illustrations by Marc Chagall: 2) Retrospective Exhibition of Sculpture, by Yacov Losenetz, on his 80th birthday. Museum, 10-1, 4-7.

Camel, "You Never Can Tell", New Hall, 8.

Halim, "Ange Frank", 8.

Halim, "S.S.", 8.

For a Chinese lunch and dinner only, 2 Rehov Trumpelstr., 10-1, 4-7.

Exhibition: "The Renaissance of Music in Israel", 2) Three Goshes, gift of Marc Chagall. Portrait exhibit: Oil Painting by Violet Citron. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

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How Would She Fix a Brooch

LONDON, Monday (UP). — The "Sunday Dispatch" yesterday printed without comment the following extract from the problems column of the nudist magazine "The Naturalist":

"Question: I am, I believe, rather an oddity in nudist circles: A young, unmarried girl. My problem is that I think nudism is rather austere and I feel I want to add some little distinctive touches like jewelry, necklaces, earrings, and so on. What is the general view about this?"

"Certainly, but anything too ostentatious will merely make you look undressed instead of naked."

QUEEN KID — Lenny Ross, the 11-year-old financial genius of Tujunga, California, who won \$100,000 on a television quiz show last April, on Sunday night won \$64,000 with correct answers on stock market questions.

Yesterday's Press

Nasser's Word Worthless

The rising tide of opposition to Gamal Abdel Nasser and President Eisenhower's request that Nasser renounce his claim to the right of belligerency hold the centre of today's press comment.

Habaker (General Zionist) writes that it is a sad commentary on the weakened authority of the United Nations that the American President must ask one member to declare that it does not consider itself at war with another member. Even if Nasser does reply to the note, and does so in the affirmative, his undertaking can mean nothing to Israel, which knows from experience the value of his promises. This renewed attempt to trap us into relaxing our vigilance over our freedom and very existence will not work.

Verbal Undertaking Lamerhar (Abdoh Ha'voda) deplores the trouble that Mr. Eisenhower has taken to contact Nasser and to extract a promise from him, for Israel cannot be content with verbal undertakings by the Egyptian ruler or commander of the Egyptian army. We have chosen the difficult path of fighting for

our vital rights and shall accept no facile solutions without understanding the political situation in the area, he said, adding that commercial relations between Israel and Egypt will be expanded in the near future.

Yehuda (The Israel-Japan Friendship League) held a reception for Mr. Hiroshi Yoshida at the Holon home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Barkat, head of the Political Department of the Histadrut. The Japanese Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Negishi Negishi were among those present.

Australian Tourist wants to buy or rent 2-3 Room Apartment Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan. May consider fully-furnished. Phone: SHERWOOD, 3441, Tel Aviv.

WANTED prefabricated 1-family house (2 rooms and conveniences) for re-erection. Please write to: No. 1672, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

SAFE WANTED 300 to 800 kilos, with two locks; Numberlocks preferred. P.O.B. 1297, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE Pointer Puppies thoroughbred. Averbach, P.O.B. 28, Haifa, near Nafat.

FOR SALE 1955 CADILLAC SPORTS COUPE. Please phone 5235, or 6652, Tel Aviv.

FLAT Wanted to buy or rent 3-4 room flat in Tel Aviv, good residential quarter, ground or first floor. Please write: stating date to: No. 1618, P.O.B. 11, Tel Aviv.

TO LET 2-ROOM FLAT in Rehovot, two terraces, bathroom, large kitchen with adjacent storeroom, central heating, running hot water, 3rd floor, furnished or unfurnished. No Agents. Write: No. 3542, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Simon Schur's Purchase & Sale of All Israel Stamps I take pleasure in announcing that I have opened a new office at 1 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin, corner Allenby Rd., Room No. 27, Tel Aviv ("P" House Building). Present this advertisement at my office and you will receive a PRICE LIST OF ISRAELI STAMPS GRATIS and a 5% discount on your purchase.

United Nations — Sale of Surplus Equipment The United Nations is selling 15 VEHICLES Vehicles will be available for inspection at Government House on February 12 and 13, 1957. For further information and detailed instructions, apply to: District Commissioner's Office in Jerusalem before February 24, 1957.

Views of the Biblical World

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An attempt to publish for the first time biblical texts side by side with original visual material.

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THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. LTD. 30 Rehov Yehalom, P.O.B. 128, Ramat Gan, Tel. 7180.

Ardi Tomato Puree



## Economic News from Abroad

**Interest and Inflation**  
In most countries rates of interest on government bonds are fairly sufficient to offset the average rate of depreciation of the currency, a computation of the National City Bank of New York shows. Even in West Germany and the U.S. the purchasing value of the national

### THE JERUSALEM POST

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Tuesday, February 22, 1957  
51 Adar 1, 5717. — 23 Shevat, 1957

THE first round of public deliberations on how to face economic sanctions has served as an ideal occasion for grinding axes, but has produced few positive ideas. The spectre of reduced imports has naturally led to a general anticipation of shortages, with the resultant usual proposals for combating inflation, with suggestions ranging from a forced loan and an income-tax to a deficit budget.

### THE FINANCES OF SANCTIONS

The common assumption in all this is that some measure of austerity will be forced upon Israel — even though perhaps only temporarily — by the simple fact that her foreign currency income will drop. Suggested through this reasoning is, it is far from being foolproof. If sanctions do not go beyond their present stage of discontinuing the U.S. grant-in-aid, and withholding the expected Eximbank loan, we may get some \$70m. less than planned this year. To cover the gap, imports by such a sum would certainly strike our economy a severe blow. But the fact is that our annual foreign currency outlay for the period 1953-1954 averaged only \$38m., while in 1955 it jumped to \$44m., and in 1956 to at least \$60m.

The rise has obviously been partly caused by the population increase and the improved standard of living, and also by the recent rise in world prices and freight, but it has also included an accumulation of considerable stocks above current consumption.

We could therefore easily stand the withdrawal of American support, provided our other foreign currency sources remain intact. The statistical material is not enough even to allow for the fact that last year's imports have presumably been partly financed by incurring debts and thus fortifying future revenue. Moreover, to some extent our dependence upon foreign aid should in any case be diminished by further increases in exports and higher domestic production (of food, cotton, fertilizers, etc.).

From another angle, too, the position is different to that pictured in the street: almost a quarter of our commodity imports is accounted for by purchases of capital goods which amounted to \$70m. in 1955. True part of these funds, mainly those from Reparations sources, cannot be switched to other uses without some difficulty, but in case of need we could certainly utilize these means for maintaining current consumption. Nor would it matter much for the immediate future, for we already have surplus capacity in irrigation, power, transport and several manufacturing industries.

The fear of shortages and inflationary trends as a result of sanctions at the present stage seems to be ill-founded, even though the country's economic development will be slowed up. Nevertheless, sanctions would of course exert a pressure influence upon our economy by reducing the Government revenue earmarked for investments, just when the country is particularly hungry both for capital — to facilitate the absorption of increased immigration — and for purchasing power — to prop up the employment situation. Behind all the sophisticated economic reasoning about mopping up excess money income lurks the simple fact that the Government must not be able to spend in a less inflationary manner.

In the present national emergency mood almost any tax or financing measure could be pressed through by the Government, but politicians need not always be tantamount to economic wisdom. The country's present financial regime, under which provision of capital is made by the Treasury and people are allowed to live beyond their real means by a system of subsidies, is a natural outcome of our reliance upon foreign aid, which has been largely provided through Government channels.

money unit has decreased at an annual rate of 2.5 and 2.4 per cent during the last ten years. The rate was 4.3 per cent in Canada, 4.5 in Britain, 6.5 in France and 12.7 per cent in Brazil. On the other hand, interest offered on government bonds ranged from 2.5 to 4.9 per cent in 1956, reaching 5.5 per cent in Brazil, and 12 per cent in the U.S. The purchasing value of the national

### Air Traffic Expansion

World air traffic passenger volume (excluding the U.S.S.R. and China) reached 77m. in 1956, as compared with 51.2m. passengers carried in 1950 and 25m. only in 1947. Air cargo and mail traffic have also doubled during the last five years. In 1957 IATA anticipates the number of passengers in passenger traffic on the North Atlantic route to reach 1m. for the first time. The main factors contributing to the expansion in the current year are the reduced fares coming into force next April, the opening of new routes, such as that through the Arctic, and the introduction of new aircraft models, such as the Britannia and the new Lockheed aircraft. The airlines' capital outlay for equipment has already amounted to about \$2.5 billion, the volume of their annual revenue. However, the overall operating profit of scheduled world aviation was a mere \$33m. in 1956 and probably less last year.

### Russian Bumper Crop

Final figures for agricultural production in Russia in 1956 show that the grain harvest reached an all-time record, about 50 per cent above the 1952-54 average. This was due partly to the big expansion of farming in new areas of virgin soil in Central Asia, and partly to the particularly favourable weather conditions which resulted in a yield per hectare of 1953-54. The bumper crop of the wheat harvest, the staple of peasants resulted in a rise of State purchases of grain by 50 per cent, thus making it possible to improve supply to urban areas and increased supply of foodstuffs to a big rise in the output of milk and meat with a resultant drop in free-market prices.

### Sterling Balances

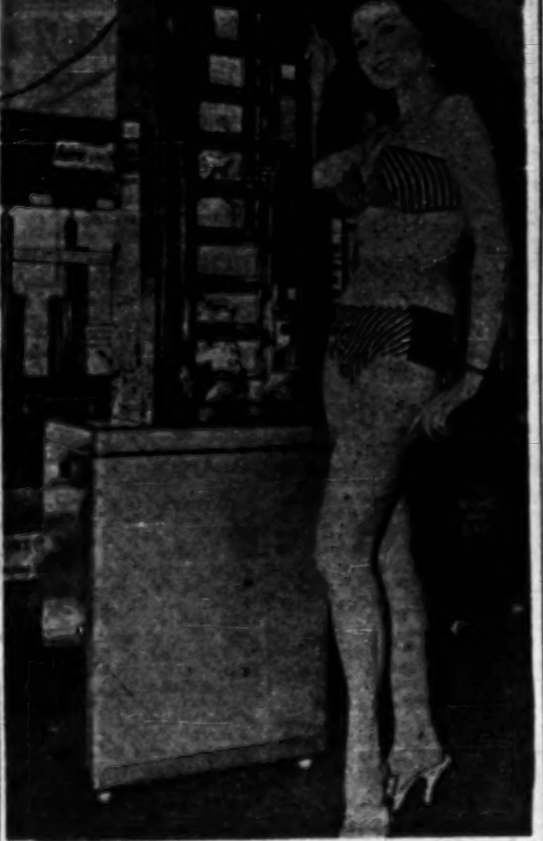
Of the \$135m. of balances held by all countries in mid-1956 about \$120m. was held by British colonies, which have doubled since 1950. On the other hand, balances held by other sterling area members have declined during recent years, in particular India, which has been big investment programme. Of the remaining \$15m. India held some \$10m., and a similar amount was held by the dominions' balances has been to some extent offset by the big rise in the sterling holdings of oil-producing Middle East countries, particularly Kuwait and Iraq. Balances held by non-sterling countries are now considered to be reduced to little more than the "workable" balances. The biggest among them are Egypt's blocked \$10m., and \$10m. of the Soviet Bloc (including China) which has been blocked since 1950.

### \$80m. Must Be Made Good

By Our Economic Correspondent  
WE do not know yet whether the economic difficulties which we now face will only be a temporary blip during the fiscal year 1956/57. America was to give us \$40m. worth of aid. The grant in aid amounted to \$20m., surplus funds to \$10m., and technical assistance \$10m. The fiscal year of American aid begins in July. This half of the payments should already have been made. Since the payments stopped with the outbreak of the Sinal campaign the Israel economy has already been exposed to American sanctions for some months. The public, however, is beginning to feel this pressure only now, as certain foodstuffs disappear from the market. Production — except in certain branches of agriculture, has not yet suffered since sufficient stocks had been accumulated.

Our dollar budget last year amounted to \$40m. If we only had to make good this budget by selling down this budget by the \$40m. until now supplied by the U.S., the position would be difficult enough. But there are additional drains on our dollar budget. First there is the oil problem. The price of oil has risen deeply owing to the Suez crisis. We have transport costs. Our fuel today costs roughly \$1.5m. more per month than before the Suez crisis and the price of certain consumers goods and raw materials have jumped considerably. Imports of fuel, raw materials and consumers goods will cost us \$34-35m. more than last year.

We therefore have to make good \$80m., which will leave a large gap in the balance. And this holds good only if further sanctions are avoided. Of the \$40m. worth of foreign last year, \$20m. went for consumer goods, and the rest was divided among investments, raw materials for export goods, capital goods, fuel and reserves. The cutting down of the dollar budget is obviously of greater importance than the curtailment of the budget in Israeli currency. We can increase credit in Israel pounds by inflation, although that will not give us one ounce of actual purchasing power. But we cannot print dollars.



Slot Machine vending Bikinis is shown above, with the model who obtained one from it. These vendor machines are currently on show in London's Amusement Trades Fair. Machines of this kind are expected to prove popular at British bathing resorts this summer.

## BOND ISSUE PROJECTED

By Our Economic Editor

TWO points in the General Mortgage Bank report for 1956 are of major interest for the building industry. First, its emphasis on the big advance achieved last year in improving the industry's efficiency and costing methods, and the hope contained therein for a reduction of building costs. Credit in this respect is due to the Productivity Institute, which was instrumental in organizing a special course for building engineers, contractors and other top members of the trade last summer, and in inviting Professor Fraenkel, the Swiss building expert, and I.L.O. representative, who made the course an outstanding success.

However, the research work of the Haifa Technion, the higher standards applied by the Government Housing Department, and — perhaps more than any other single factor — the persistent and stiffened competition, have all contributed to the changed outlook of the Israel builders. Contractors and engineers are now ready to use standard building accessories, and mechanized working methods on a scale unheard of before. Local industry produces a variety of building materials and parts at prices and qualities (e.g. as regards insulating properties) which allow

both for reduced input of labour in the process of construction and a higher standard for houses built at a lower cost. If this is projected in the current year, the general development and social service overheads) it should go quite a way in offsetting the high cost of local labour and transport.

It may perhaps even ease the financial strain imposed by housing requirements upon our public resources, or — if mortgage loans are maintained at their present level — it may bring decent housing within the reach of our lower income strata. It will also bring us a step nearer to the goal of resuming private building activity of houses to let, as here too high costs still constitute a major stumbling block. For all its importance, the new trend in the industry and its future development should be carefully watched.

The second novel point in the report is the cautious but definite statement that the Bank hopes to launch a new series of mortgage-backed securities in the current year, as soon as the issue is approved by Treasury. In view of the still unabsorbed portion of the Defence Loan and the other high-priority issues, the proposed P.E.C. issue, the second part of the Local Authorities Loan, the Bank's

markets by compensating themselves for the small returns or losses incurred there by high prices for goods sold locally. If the source of competition drives up or gives smaller profits the ability to compete abroad will diminish. The export drive which is now being launched can only be kept up if our goods become cheaper, and the exporter is enabled to compete directly through export premiums, instead of through the present half of the foreign currency earned.

When dealing with the dollar gap, the two obvious remedies mentioned here — cutting consumption and pushing exports — are at least as far as general principles are concerned. The situation is more obscure with regard to the employment position. Immigration makes new sources of employment not only go so far, and they not only have to be financed but fitted into an economic plan if they are not to become a thinly veiled substitute for the dollar.

The major economic revolution which must be brought about to adjust the economy to emergency conditions cannot be implemented at once. But every delay makes it harder. We have already lost three months in changing our living habits — with the exception of fuel restrictions. Every day lost in making further adjustments will increase the dollar gap.

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is the big prize in the 1955 Popular Loan Draw which will be held in two days. Bonds can be obtained at all banks.

## Exports to \$100m. For First Time

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE 1956 exports reached the \$100m. mark for the first time, and the decline of industrial exports, which marked the preceding year, has been arrested. Total exports amounted to \$104m., a rise of \$16m. over 1955. If the price achieved in clearing export countries are taken at their real (world market) value, the total was \$101.5m., and the rise over 1955 — \$17.5m. Industrial exports increased by \$2m. to \$58.5m., according to official statistics. If the clearing agreement of 1955 is taken into account, the total was \$53.5m., and the increase \$4.5m. While the official 1956 figures were somewhat higher than those of 1955, there was hardly a difference in real value, according to actual value. Moreover, the percentage of added value in industrial exports has risen during which most of the added value which had been exported to soft currency markets have been gradually eliminated and replaced by other goods. Clearing agreement markets absorbed 55 per cent of industrial exports in 1956 as compared with 62 per cent in 1955.

The greatest rise occurred in agricultural exports, both in absolute figures and percentage: they amounted to \$24.5m. last year, against \$20.5m. in 1955 and \$15.7m. in 1954. This industry also produces a rather low added value of some 17 per cent. Of the \$45.5m. of agricultural exports in 1956, about \$40.5m. came from citrus fruit. Other agricultural exports have risen nevertheless from \$13.5m. in 1955 to \$15.5m. in 1956. A most half came from groundnuts.

## Exports to \$100m. For First Time

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE rise in oil prices and other essential commodities, coupled with possible repercussions on the Israel economy as an outcome of recent political developments, appear to have influenced savers and investors to look for investments with a hedge against inflation and depreciation of Israeli currency. The demand for linked securities increased last week considerably, and prices of a long list of such stocks and bonds advanced, in some cases, by up to 30 points. The 5 and 10 C-1 linked bonds were favoured, but also shares with a market in London, such as Bank Leumi and Palestine Electric second preference, Palestine Electric, Karmel Hayess, Rascon, Local Authorities, Igroth, Registered A Stock and Defence Bonds, most of which were recently under par, are now selling at a premium, especially as far as 5-linked are concerned.

## Exports to \$100m. For First Time

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Despite the accepted rule that the New York Stock Exchange experienced a heavy week with prices falling ground more than at any time since last October, "Blue Chips" were also hit, as were oil, metals, auto, aircraft and others. The development is attributed by commentators to the inflation problem and especially the warning of former President Hoover, who stated that the present

## Exports to \$100m. For First Time

Jerusalem Post Reporter

inflationary tendency may be the forerunner of a depression. Similar warnings were voiced by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey. The news of almost 40 per cent reduction of Ford earnings for 1956 and a 20 per cent reduction of sales were also bearish influences. Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 465.71 as against 470.18 last week.

## Exports to \$100m. For First Time

Jerusalem Post Reporter

London Recovers from Set-Back  
AFTER a set-back in prices caused by the labour situation and by the fall in 3 reserves, a better trend was noticed in all sections. The lower bank rate caused little excitement, as it had been anticipated. Conspicuous rises were reported in Industrials

## Exports to \$100m. For First Time

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Price of Gold Rises in Egypt  
THE loss of confidence in the Egyptian pound is manifested by a sharp rise of the gold sovereign in Egypt. At the beginning of last year, the price was 275 piastres, and last July, shortly before the nationalization of the Suez Canal, it stood at 400, during the Sinai Campaign it went up to 450 and has since risen to 515. On the Zurich market Egyptian banknotes were 20 per cent below their level a year ago. \$100.11 at the beginning of 1956, then \$100.15, and \$100.10 during the period mentioned, and they came down to \$100.10 recently. According to the Financial Times the recent economic situation in Egypt may lead eventually to an official devaluation.

## Exports to \$100m. For First Time

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In Paris, one kilo of gold stood at \$100,000 and

## Stocks and Commodities

### Linked Securities Up on Increased Demand

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### New York Reacts on Recession Fears

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### Manufacturers Life Has Record Year

THE figures just released by the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada for the year 1956 show a new record, since more than \$10m. was paid in matured annuities, death claims and dividends to policyholders. In Israel new policies for a total amount of nearly \$10m. were issued and paid for during the year. The company's new business totalled \$23m., a gain of \$2m. in new business over the 1955 figure. Business in force now aggregates \$23.2m.

### Popular Housing

In the report year, the Bank was mainly active as an agency for dispensing the Development Fund's public money to the Popular Housing scheme and other public housing projects. Total loans granted amounted to IL.12m., of which only 2 per cent went for private building. Recently a start has been made with the financing — also from Treasury sources — of flats for new middle class immigrants. Since last September, the Bank has fallen in line with other institutions in introducing a linking clause for its loans (both from Treasury funds and from Treasury funds) according to the scheme recommended by the Leshman committee.

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